

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET, PHILA DELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Five Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869.

The Committing of Alleged Lunatics. During the past week the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate have been investigating the merits of the various laws relative to insane asylums, and have had before them a large number of experts in insanity, including Drs. Kirkbride and Ray. Both sides of the question of reform have been heard, and it is still in doubt as to what form legislation should assume. There seems, however, to be some general principle which it is eminently proper should be engrained on the bill. The present manner of committing alleged lunatics has been shown of late to be capable of such great abuse that it should be cast aside, and some more efficient mode of procedure adopted. Of the details of a proper bill we will not speak, but there are two modes proposed of committing lunatics, and it would be well to discriminate between their merits. The present system—for in Pennsylvania there is no law on the subject—authorizes any physician to give a certificate as to the alleged insanity of a man, and on that certificate, whatever may be the standing of the doctor, the patient is admitted to the asylum. It requires no proof to show that such an arrangement as this is in reality a premium on false imprisonment, and that it has been resorted to for malicious purposes, is also shown by examples. There are two new plans proposed. One is to enact that no one shall be admitted unless he is found insane by a commission of lunacy in open court, that everything connected with his case appear in a public docket, and all the details be published to the world. This would, of course, prevent anything like illegal incarceration. But it has other disadvantages, so grave that we cannot consent to its adoption. It would lay bare before all the gossiping and scandal-loving community the secret griefs and domestic afflictions of families. It would lay bare the private sufferings and misfortunes of the afflicted to the gaze of an unsympathetic and uninterested mob. Against this there is everything to be said. Again, a public examination would be humiliating to all the parties concerned, and would seriously tend to aggravate the disease of the patient. Still further, it must be remembered that when once committed on a commission of lunacy, there is no way to get out of the asylum except through a similar process of public examination. The mortification of a man who should recover, and the danger that his reason would be exposed to by public scrutiny, would lead to endless evils. We cannot, therefore, think that the present proposed plan is the best.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The annual report of this company for the year ending November 30, 1868, abounds with interesting illustrations of the extent of its business and its wonderful capacity. Including the main line, siding, and the branch roads owned or leased, more than 800 miles were operated last year. This is but little less than the length of all the railways in Pennsylvania in 1850, and about one-fifth the length of all the railways now in operation in this State. The capacity of the main line as a coal carrier was never so severely tested as in the summer and fall of last year. The strike in the coal regions caused a sudden suspension of mining operations, and the tolls on coal received by the company fell from \$537,934.47 in June to \$105,275.46 in July. When operations were resumed, after two months of enforced inactivity, the most extraordinary demands were suddenly made upon the equipment, and, in the words of the General Superintendent, "for thirteen weeks the coal tonnage of the road averaged 107,355 tons per week; and in one week of September, 1868, 117,979 tons of coal were sent to market, besides the ordinary freight business, amounting at that time to over 30,000 tons per week." The financial results of these labors are shown by the statement that the receipts for tolls on coal in September were \$837,093.25, and in November, \$899,783.46. The equipment used to transport the immense business of the road embraces 269 locomotives, and cars of various descriptions,

equivalent in capacity to 16,064 four-wheeled cars. Many of the locomotives have already run more than 200,000 miles, and several have run more than 300,000 miles. The Allegheny seems to have seen the most service. Like nearly one-half of the other locomotives on this road, it was built in the company's shops at Reading. It was first used in 1851, and has run 324,870 miles, with a prospect of further usefulness, as it was, at last reports, still at work, and in 1868 it ran 11,482 miles. The total number of miles run by all the locomotive engines belonging to the company in 1868 was 4,500,136, and the total number of tons hauled one mile on main line and branches last year was 1,042,821,766. The total number of miles run by all the locomotive engines of the company from May, 1858, to November 30, 1868, was 51,403,753, and the total number of tons hauled one mile, between same dates, was 12,474,229,068. This statement not only gives an impressive idea of the transportation of the company, but it shows that about one-twelfth of the aggregate work of the road, during a period of more than thirty years, was performed in 1868.

During the last eighteen years the business of the road, although subjected to occasional fluctuations, has, as a rule, steadily increased. It carried more coal in 1868 than in any former year except in 1866, and although its gross receipts last year were less than in any year since 1863, this result is attributable mainly to a reduction in the charges for freight, which will meet the cordial approval of the public, and which, in view of the competition of other roads, is conducive to the permanent interests of the company.

The policy pursued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad of extending branches to new collieries throughout the entire Schuylkill region, and to various productive regions contiguous to the main line, necessarily causes large permanent expenditures, which can only be met by new loans, or by dividing new stock, instead of cash, among the stockholders. While the total stock liabilities have thus been increased, there has been a much larger corresponding increase in the actual value of the property owned by the company, and the bonded indebtedness is comparatively small. The stock dividends which are so strongly denounced by sensational writers when they are acting in the interest of a "bear" movement, are represented by improvements of immense value, and the road and its appurtenances could scarcely be reconstructed now for twice the sum represented by the par value of the stock. Systematic cash dividends have been prevented in part by the extraordinary expenses for repairs and for maintaining the road in good order, as well as by the numerous extensions to which we have referred. Terrible wear and tear are inevitably caused by the enormous amount of transportation conducted by the company. The average life of the iron rails is but a few years, and in 1867-8 more than eleven thousand tons of new railroad iron was laid down, costing \$871,482.26, while nearly an equal quantity of old iron, valued at \$546,981.02, was taken up—the net expenditures for new railroad iron, used for renewals, being \$324,501.24. The company are endeavoring to reduce these expenditures to the lowest standard, however, and for this purpose have erected a large rolling mill. It went into operation in April, 1868, and at the date of the President's report (January 9, 1869) it had manufactured 8971 tons of rails, which are believed to be of superior quality.

The current business of the railroad is not only large but profitable, the gross receipts in 1868 being \$8,791,937, and the gross expenses \$6,102,511, leaving a net profit of \$2,629,426. As the road is well managed and constantly enlarging the wide sphere of its usefulness, the period cannot be far distant when it will be enabled to declare regularly large cash dividends.

A Second Daniel. Fool and corrupt as is the judiciary of New York city as a whole, Recorder Hackett delivered a judgment yesterday which goes some lengths towards its redemption. A ruffian who attempted on Monday night to shoot two policemen, while endeavoring to escape from their custody, when brought into court had not the effrontery to deny his guilt. But the Recorder showed him no mercy, and sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment on each charge. Forty years in the penitentiary for attempting to shoot a brace of policemen! Verily this is strange news, and almost incredible. If Recorder Hackett continues in this course, his services upon the bench will be dispensed with by the ruffian element, which is so predominant in New York politics, at the expiration of his present term of office.

The Ball in the Capitol. The United States Senate, by half-a-dozen majority, has refused to allow the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the purpose of holding in it an inauguration ball. Had this action been dictated by any political or public feeling, we would not have deemed it worthy of any particular note; but the members who voted against its use did so on the singular ground of morality, and refused the building because it would be wrong for the Senate to countenance a ball. Had we a Puritan Senate, who favored the burning of witches and abhorred long hair, we should not have been surprised at such an action; but coming from a body which is certainly not noted for its religion, it does cause astonishment. Can it be that a majority of the Senate think a public ball on the occasion of so great a national event as the inauguration of a Chief Magistrate absolutely wrong? We doubt it. We see in the action of the Senate a bid for the support of that intolerant section of public opinion which would frown down all harmless gaiety. In the general rejoicing over the accession of a President, it is only natural that the music and dancing so much enjoyed

should have a place. And why should the rotunda of the Capitol not be used for that purpose? The talk about its being derogatory to the grandeur of a great people, and all that, is utterly inappropriate. Other nations as great as ourselves have always had such festivals. England, France, Russia, and all the great powers have their court balls and national festivities. They have them annually. We have an opportunity only once in four years; and it seems prudish and hypercritical to refuse the use of the Capitol for such a purpose. It is more likely, as Senator Nye says, that the Senators who could not dance voted against it, than that the opposition was influenced by lofty motives of patriotism and morality.

Preaching With Revolvers. There is a possibility of carrying too much brimstone even in the pulpit. The belligerent bishops make but a sorry figure in history—Compton in buff coat and jack-boots, with sword and holsters, colonizing the gentry who guarded the Princess Anne in her flight from Whitehall; and Polk prestantiating his pastoral crook to a cruel compulsion of the Rebel conscripts of Tennessee. We are tolerant indeed, of and even acknowledge a kind of rough-ledge picturesqueness in the sermonizing soldiers of Cromwell—the men of Daubar and Worcester—because we associate with them no distinctive clerical character; and even their grotesque preachments, the *non obligato*, and the satire of Butler, do not cause us to forget the flying Cavaliers who were worsted by their sharp swords and well-picked flints. But we humbly submit that the most imaginative painter, even if endowed with a forty Salvator Rosa power, could not make a Virginia Methodist fainanting in Hanover or Henrico, with a Colt in each of his breeches pockets, heroic. Verily here is a change from the primitive manner of conversion—a new way of constraining Felix to tremble before Paul.

The country has just been favored with the testimony, given before the Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives, of the latest propagandist of the Gospel according to gunpowder. What it was in detail we do not know; but we may suppose that it was punctuated with the detonation of caps and the click of the lock. It is to be feared, at least, that there was very little of the apostle to the Corinthians in it, where his discourse is of that charity which suffereth long and is not easily provoked—very little of the serene temper of Wesley when he confronted the angry rabble of Bristol with patience and with prayer.

We boldly assert that there is no authentic precedent for the use of revolvers in the spreading of the Gospel. Whatever else may be controverted or confuted, this assuredly cannot be. Men may dispute about liturgies and vestments, candles and postures, but they will be utterly unable to set up a supportable claim for bullets. These are not to be found remotely suggested in all the Acts. The cleric who thinks this a fatal omission naturally belongs to Islam. He may find congenial spirits, a conference to his liking, at Teheran or Aleppo. Or if he should doff his sacerdotal character, and turn from churchly bacillies to those of a more literal nature, he might successfully compete with the farmer who persuaded a trespasser over his fence with a pitchfork. Upon the whole, we must conclude that the comparatively mild employment of feeding a flock with spiritual pabulum is unsuited to the irrepressible forces of his nature.

If we could believe our truculent brother not superior to the weakness of English poetry, we would commend him for instruction to the preachings of Cowper and Goldsmith. He might behold the ready zeal of the rustics to honor the pious man of Auburn, and even children plucking his gown to share his smile. He might hear truth from his lips prevail with double sway, and see contrite scoffers allured to heaven, and to homage of the man who watched, and wept, and prayed, and felt for all.

Outside of the pulpit, too, there is much preaching with revolvers. The world is full of downrights and absolutists, who will have their say and their way, or keep all nature in alarm. Their advice is as peregrinary as a presented muzzler. They are the terror of gentler natures subjected to an unhappily propinquity by the ties of blood or the caprices of fortune; and they never harbor a suspicion of their own fallibility. In the family they are more imperious than Turks, and wives and daughters shrink from them as the traveler retires from the coiled serpent in his path. They are in the Church, and prate about the tyranny of all who canonically contradict them. They both business conclaves with their crude dogmas, and surcharge with inflammable gases the genial atmosphere of social life. Beyond their virtue there shall be "no more cakes and ale;" and they will acknowledge no more halcyon days in the calendars of other men.

PORK-PACKING IN THE WEST.—From our Western exchanges we learn that the number of hogs packed has fallen somewhat short of the number last year. The following shows the amount packed up to a recent date, as calculated in Cincinnati, the estimated number of the season, and the number handled last year:
Table with 4 columns: State, Packed to date, Estimate for season, and Total.
Illinois: 139,698, 168,958, 237,199
Indiana: 203,655, 211,662, 214,839
Kentucky: 178,000, 178,000, 135,280
Ohio: 412,267, 468,485, 475,684
Iowa: 88,172, 104,772, 137,444
Wisconsin: 108,600, 108,600, 185,435
Missouri: 315,379, 365,230, 326,211
Total: 1,442,371, 1,646,377, 1,738,055

SPECIAL NOTICES. COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerine. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delicately fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. No. 62 CHESTNUT STREET, DR. F. R. THOMAS.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EX-acting tooting Teeth without pain. Dr. J. C. O'Brien, Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted, or any other dental work, can be attended to at No. 107 WALNUT STREET, CHARGES \$1.00 PER DENTURE. DR. F. R. THOMAS.

CONCERT HALL. DE CORDOVA. SECOND LECTURE. ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1869. MRS. GRUNDY. THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA. Admission (with reserved seats) 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at Gold's Place, Chestnut st. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures. Doors open at 7. Lectures at 8.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JAMES E. MURDOCH WILL READ, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869, At 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chestnut Street, No. 67 Walnut Street, 25 Cts. Parquet (reserved seats) 75 Cents. Parquet circle " " 75 " Balcony " " 50 " Family circle " " 50 "

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, No. 67 Walnut Street, Jan. 31, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 20th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT, clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 16th inst. 1869. Wm. Iam Wilsen, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Church Hall, No. 121 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The stockholders will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South Third Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for dyeing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC. It is sold by WILHELM BERG'S DRUG STORE, No. 4 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The article has both the colors and WILHELM BERG'S name on the label; at others are COUNTERFEITS. BARLOW'S BLUE is 100% more water than four times the same weight of Indigo. 1/2 lb. 50 Cts.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—Persons suffering from debility, or this and is a powerful blood-purifier, and gives a healthy complexion to the iron and other ingredients which they contain. Pleasantly flavored, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. Prepared by Wm. Ellis, Chemist, and for sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWEN, No. 62 ARCH STREET; T. W. EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH STREET, and by Druggists generally. 24 bottles for \$1.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; it not only cures itching humors, relieves itchy scalps, and prevents the hair from falling out, but it restores the hair to its natural color, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied, it will prevent the hair from falling out. 27 West Street, New York.

THE MEDICAL FACILITY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8 1/2 m w f.

ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT will be delivered by the HON. GEORGE CONNELL, AT CONCERT HALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the Lecture can be had, without charge, at the Hall.

VELOCIPEDAL RHYMES. VELOCIPED? Oh yes! Indeed! I'll ride on the new VELOCIPED. It goes with the swiftest sort of speed; The funny, new-fangled VELOCIPED. So easy it moves, like a centipede, It's carefully driven the VELOCIPED. It's cheaper than paying for horse's feed; For it eats no oats, the VELOCIPED. A peaceable, quiet kind of a steed Is that queer machine, the VELOCIPED. Of whip or spur I shall have no need, When I straddle the swift VELOCIPED. 'Tis a horse of a novel sort of breed; Come, jump on the new VELOCIPED. But it's hard to manage; it is, indeed; The ridiculous old VELOCIPED. And I'll tumble down, if I don't take heed, From my seat on the queer VELOCIPED. And I'll bruise my shins, and my nose will bleed, When I tumble off the VELOCIPED. But, after all, I believe I'm agreed To try again the VELOCIPED. And so the Velocipede I'll drive To "six hundred and three and six hundred and five." The busiest sort of a busy being, Where the folks are all the time alive, Making a dash for the great clothes line, For those who walk; and also for those Who think they need such a curious steed As the newly invented VELOCIPED.

Now is your time, gentlemen! Winter goods rolling off with the speed of a well-managed Velocipede. You can't do better than at the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING. The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats. Samples seen at the office of PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 14 North Fifth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 639 CHESTNUT Street. Capital, - - \$200,000 All Paid Up in Cash. Surplus, over - \$200,000 Both of which have been safely invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Government and other good Securities.

OVER \$100,000,000 OF PROPERTY HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY INSURED BY THIS COMPANY IN 15 YEARS, AND 900 LOSSES BY FIRE Promptly and Honorably Paid. OUR RECEIPTS For the year ending December 31, 1868, have been: From Fire Premiums \$194,841.00 From Interest and Rents 22,922.78 Total \$217,763.78

Disbursements. On account of Fire Losses \$51,547.93 Commissions 22,996.45 Reinsurance 1,194.81 Return Premiums 10,744.05 General Expenses and Repairs to Real Estate, including State Taxes 33,896.25 Internal Revenue 5,509.19 \$123,678.68

WE HAVE NO LOSSES DUE AND UNPAID. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869. To Our Agents and the Public: It is so well understood that the Girard Fire Insurance Company belongs to a combination of underwriters, that a repetition of the fact is hardly necessary. But our experience in some localities, during the year 1868, justifies us in briefly alluding to the subject. Again, our record seems to demand an explanation. It will be remembered that in 1867 we lost a smaller per cent. of our premium than any other company doing a Fire Insurance Business, through agencies, in the United States. This happy result, we believe, has again been achieved, in our experience, for the year 1868, notwithstanding the multitude of fires.

If so, the statistics of the worthy Insurance Commissioners of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut will doubtless certify, when published. By reference to the reports of the Commissioners of Massachusetts and New York for the year ending December 31, 1867, it will be found that our losses were twenty-seven per cent. and a fraction upon the amount of premiums received. In 1868 they will not exceed thirty-three per cent. This is the test by which the general character of our business should be measured. Compared with the experience of other companies in this country, it either proves that our agents and patrons are honest and fair towards the "Girard Fire Insurance Company," else they are remarkably fortunate. A million of premiums might have been received, instead of some two hundred thousand. But our profits might have been less, and the indemnity offered the insured no better than now. It is the latter we desire to assure our friends. We are sorry to notice, however, that in some instances "Special Hazards" have been offered our agents at less than the "National Board" rates. This is no favor; nor compliment to us, and a poor way to kind of patronage we seek. Neither is it the kind of patronage we seek. It costs us as much to pay losses as other institutions, and we must have fair rates, fair risks, honest agents, and honest insurers. Then our welfare will be identical. A few agents have been removed and others appointed, but not without a sufficient cause, for we believe that of all things done through the agency of others, the Insurance business of this country should be confided to the most honorable, responsible, and intelligent men to be found in it. Otherwise the profession of the underwriter will be likely to suffer. We invite no conflict with other companies. We seek no business by unfair or covert means. Honest losses will be promptly met, as heretofore. Agents should be cautious as to whom they insure, as well as to what they insure, and abide by our rules, now so well and successfully established.

DIRECTORS. THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOMAS MACKRELLAR, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D., ALFRED M. GILLET, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KIRKPATRICK, N. S. LAWRENCE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOHN SUPPLEE, SILAS YERKEN, JR.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President. A. S. GILLET, Vice-President and Treasurer. JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. JOHN C. HINDS, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. FAME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, GARY 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$100,000, its present amount, to \$200,000, in Shares of Fifty Dollars Each, and for which subscription books are now open at this office. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut Street was burned. The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated. We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required. They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition. Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst. our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, was together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire. We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits. Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street. Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and other materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut Street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., CHAMPION SAFES, No. 629 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE. No. 1220 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1869. A Class of Lectures and Gentlemen is now forming at Dr. S. W. REEK WITH'S, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, for instruction in the use of Electricity for the treatment of chronic diseases, to which all desiring to become students of the use of the medical electric current are invited. All students joining the Institute on or before the 15th inst. will be admitted to the Operating Rooms for practical instruction. Terms arranged on application. Dr. S. W. REEK WITH, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET. H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLERICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1105 MARKET STREET, 124th St.